The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,883—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .....2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 29th July, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Cantanat, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipping notes for the following ports will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country must be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
the 24th,		on the 1st
of each Month,		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	Without food.
Suez	360	220	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	345	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of the Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

To	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400 W. Brand.	„ 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	3100	700 R. Collin	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300 J. Verrill	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300 Jas shaw.	„ 6th Sept
RYDAL HALL	2100	400 T. Lloyd.	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For passage, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. HISPANIA ....James Laird	3390	460	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA A. C. McFee	3.72	486	„ 28th Aug.
S. S SIDONIAN	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA ..... Thos. S. Knox.	2245	414	„
S. S. INDIA ..... Geo. A. Read.	2289	500	„
S. S. BRITANNIA ...R. Hutchison.	3060	403	„
S. S. OLYMPIA ....John Craig....	2360	424	„

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa.....	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

A. JOURDIN AND CO., LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; Rs. 17 charged as Commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th July.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3139	550	W. H. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	3723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2809	450	T. Alderton	30th July.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.

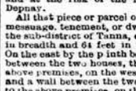
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s S. S. MEMFI, Captain B. Gelcich, will be despatched as above on the 31st July, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wine and Spirits, which can be had on board a moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	310	255	121 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 21, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANDORA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, at 4 p. m., by order of mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Phillip Waiad Nicklao Degnay.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situated at Bandora, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 64 feet in length, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the path belonging to Allesbomal and a gully between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on the west by the house of Khaji Alli Beerjee, and a wall between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on the north by the house of Anton Rosso and a gully, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, and on the south by a public passage.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of batty land, named Silotar, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18, which is a chhig of 8 farras and 14 patly, containing 13 beghas, grant 4-7-4, together with a vacant ground surrounding the same with all the trees standing thereon, which grow thereupon, and bounded as follows.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of batty land, named Pratkhar, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 19, which is bounded as follows:—On the east by a grazing ground, on the west by the salt batty ground belonging to the said mortgagor, and on the south by a water course and the ground of Carlo Damoi.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Pratkhar, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing 5 bods, together with all the trees standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, with a chig of 18 farras and 6 pailis, area 2 beghas, rent 15 rupees, and bounded:—On or towards the east by the abovementioned batty field, named Sooaraday, on the west by the Government salt batty ground, on the north by the Government ground and a grazing ground belonging to Parsee Nusserwanjee Inamdar, and the south by a passage.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WARI BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of sweepings, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of a gentleman proceeding up-country, consisting of glass, crockery and plated-ware, household furniture, comprising chairs, tables, cupboards, screens, teapoys, &c., &c.

Also a lot of photographic apparatus, consisting of camera with lenses, tent, medicine, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One best English-made Dog-cart, by "Thropp and Maberley," of London.

I Handsome strong English-built dog-cart with a handsome fast trotting bay Arab colt 14-2½ 5 years old and harness. A very neat turn out.

1 Strong second-hand buggy.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, rich China jars, fine-style pictures, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN INSOLVENT ACT and of

KURSONDASS MADHOWDASS.....An Insolvent.

Particulars and conditions of sale relating to the estate of the Insolvent to vesting rent free in a certain house, No. 63, Khoywada without the Fort to be put up for sale by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., at their Auction Rooms in Forbes Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of August 1880, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee.

Particulars.—All that the claim "right, title, and interest" of the said Kursondass Madhowdass to reside rent free in a certain house, being house No. 63, Khoywada, without the Fort of Bombay, which house was formerly the property of Purshotumdass Franjeewandass and now belongs to his heirs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the BOMBAY FIRM of FRANCESCO TURATI CEASED on the 30th June last. The undersigned has been APPOINTED to LIQUIDATE the AFFAIRS of the FIRM.

GUSTAVO OLCESE,
Attorney for Francesco Turati.

6, Church Lane, Bombay, 21st July 1880.

THE TEMPLE SCHOOL, ENFIELD HOUSE, PANCHGANI.

PRINCIPALS. { Rev. ALBERT YOUNG, and / Mrs. YOUNG, of London, late of Bombay.

THE above School for boys and girls was established last year in consequence of the great need that was experienced for such an institution in this healthy Hill Station; and the success already attained is a source of hope that that want has been fully supplied. The school has nearly completed the first year of its existence, and it is hoped that it has gained the confidence of the Parents of the Presidency.

The chief desire of the Principals is to provide a pleasant home for children and to secure their genuine improvement. The course of study adopted is in accordance with the requirements of the Government Educational Department.

The Dormitories are large and comfortable; the Commissariat is plain and plentiful; and due attention is paid to physical exercise.

Special attention is directed to the reduction of fees which has been made in consideration of many appeals.

Terms.	
Boarders over 10 years of age	Rs. 35 per mensem.
Under „ „ 10	„ 30
(This includes Tuition, Washing, &c.)	

Day Scholars from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 according to the Standard of Education.

Pianoforte and Singing conducted by Mrs. Young, who is a certificated pupil of Sir Julius Benedict, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

Cots, Bed and Table Linen, Plate, &c. provided.

At the close of the May Recess studies will be resumed on 1st June.

Testimonials kindly permitted:—

"Prospect House," Panchgani, April 20.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the care and attention bestowed on my three children since they have been under your tuition. They have made satisfactory progress in their studies. I congratulate you on the success which has attended your labours and I have no doubt that continued prosperity will be the result of the good care that the pupils receive at your hands.

With best wishes, believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. E. GORDON,
Bombay, 20th May 1880.

Revd. A. Young.

Dear Sir,—I am very pleased to be able to say that since my Niece have been placed in your care they have not only made good progress in their studies, but have also benefitted greatly by the climate of Panchgani. I can only add that they always speak in high terms of the uniform kindness shown them both by Mrs. Young and yourself. With best wishes for the success of our school,—Believe me, yours faithfully,

F. ROWLAND,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION-TILEWORKS.

TILES FOR THE SEASON 1880-81.

MANGALORE GROOVED TILES.—Since the first introduction of these Tiles in 1865, they have, on account of their intrinsic worth, met with general approval, not only in the Bombay Presidency, and along the Coast, but also in the mountainous districts of Mysore, Coorg and Wynaad. All our Tiles are made from the best clay, scientifically prepared, and being thoroughly compressed and well burnt they exclude the damp effectually. For elegance, cheapness, and durability they stand unsurpassed. As numerous imitations have appeared in the market, it is necessary to inquire for the "MISSION" Tiles, as they all bear our Trade Mark,

"BASEL MISSION TILE WORKS 1 65."

144 Tiles cover 10 square feet.

SKY LIGHTS AND VENTILATORS.—These contrivances are of very great use, where light or air is required. They can be put in at any place desired, or removed to any other, without special provision in the structure of the roof.

FLOORING TILES.—These are made of excellent material, and have fluted grooves at the back and at the sides so that being carefully laid into mortar, they form a thoroughly compact mass, and do not get loose. A floor thus constructed is secure against white ants and damp. 240 Tiles cover 100 square feet.

HOLLOW BRICKS.—These are much less in weight than the ordinary Bricks, and being light and handy, they have for many purposes immense advantage over heavier building materials. Size 9" by 4½" by 3".

TUBES.—These are very useful for Drains, Water-courses, Closets, &c., and are made of different sizes from 3 to 7½ inches in diameter, length 2½ feet.

SAMPLES.—A sample box of Tiles and Bricks will on application be sent free of charge.

Every facility will be afforded to OUT-STATIONS, in respect of freight, &c., by arranging for direct shipment from the Factory. For illustrated lists and further information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Office: 14, Meadow Street, Fort.
Depot: Near the Prince's Dock, Mugdi Bunder.

THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND OUDE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHT PER CENT DEBENTURES in this Company will be ISSUED IMMEDIATELY from the Head Office in London, and APPLICATIONS for same should be SENT IN and MONIES on account PAID to the ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

Forms of applications for Debentures, also Prospectuses, are obtainable from the Indian Branch Office, General Ice Factory Company, Limited, Eidon Road, Bombay, by applying to the ACCOUNTANT.

NOTICE.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

CERTIFICATES for SHARES in the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, in respect of shares in this Company will be ISSUED to the SHAREHOLDERS on and after 17th August, proximo.

Certificates of shares in this Company are required to be deposited with the undersigned for examination and endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

K. R. CAMA,
J. GUSTADJEE,
Liquidators.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 23rd July 1880.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS CORPORATION has granted POLICIES of INSURANCE from damage by Fire for more than a century and a-half, and it affords unquestionable security to the assured, from the amount of its paid-up Capital, and the extent of its resources.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

The rates for Bombay have recently been materially reduced. Full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, who continue to issue Policies on Bungalows, Offices, Godowns, Merchandize, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd July 1880.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date and Shipping Manifests, with the totals of Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departure of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—It is by far the best Hotel I have ever stayed at in Bombay. W. SHIPP, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

FOUND, a SKYE TERRIER, quite young. The owner should apply to Mr. FOLJO, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—PRACTICE GAME THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at half past three.

WANTED, a COMPETENT FOREMAN BOILER MAKER, EUROPEAN. Applicant must be of steady habits. Apply by letter only, to Messrs. RICHARDSON & Co., Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

WANTED, a MANAGER for a SPINNING and WEAVING MILL to proceed UP-COUNTRY. For particulars apply with copies of Testimonials to "A. B.," care of this paper.

TO LET, (for immediate occupation,) a detached BUNGALOW in the compound of the Machine Depôt, No. 43, Baboola Tank Road. Rent Rs. 42.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed Tin Cylinders of 1 Quire each, Rs. 4-8 per Quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, BENNETT'S AUCTION FOR SALE, a light OFFICE BROUGHAM in good order and bred ARAB HORSE.

CHEROOTS and CIGARS, of all sizes, made from selected Trichinopoly Tobacco at HOWARD and Co., No. 30, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, Terms Cash, a RETRIEVER DOG, 6 months old. Apply to BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE & Co., No. 3, Marine Street.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S BORDEAUX of 1875 Vintage, Medoc for breakfast Rs. 14; Larose, St. Julien and Cantenac, Dinner Wines, Rs. 24-0, 22-0 and 18-0; Margon, Rausan and Palmer, after Dinner Wines, Rs. 36-0, 30-0 and 27-0.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WHISKEYS and SCHNAPPS.—Fine old pure Irish and Scotch Rs. 24-0 and Rs. 18-8; Scheidam aromatic Schnappe Rs. 18-8 per doz.

INDIA-RUBBER Waterproof Billiard Covers, guaranteed to keep the Billiard Table dry and free from damage during the monsoon. can be had John Roberts & Co.

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Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies, Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

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Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

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A few Extracts from several Reports are Printed below to demonstrate the various modes in which

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC PREPARATIONS

HAVE BEEN TESTED, AND WITH WHAT RESULTS.

W. CROOKES, Esq., F.R.S., Editor of the *Chemical News*, says:—"Fresh, strong-smelling night-soil was covered with Calvert's Carbolic Powder; the odour almost immediately disappeared, and could not subsequently be detected. *It is pre-eminently adapted for general use.*"

Dr. W. A. MILLER, F.R.S., of King's College, London, reports that, with 1 per cent. of Calvert's Powder, he kept urine free from decay for three months, and that it is *superior* to the other disinfecting powders examined by him.

Dr. DAVIES, Medical Officer of Health, Bristol, says of Calvert's Carbolic Powder:—"It is certain death to all flies found in privies, to bugs and other insects; it does not hurt metals, boards, or clothing; and never produces irritation of the lungs. I have found some houses so pervaded with foul air that I could hardly breathe in them; by sprinkling a quantity before me I have been able to enter them, and remain in them the necessary time with comfort."

Dr. TRENCH, Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool, says:—"Calvert's Carbolic Acid Powder *is the very best preparation for domestic use*, whether in the sickroom or in the purification of the water-closet; and should be used by persons who entrust disinfectants to their servants or who cannot be certain that they will be put out of the reach of children."

In a Report to the *Director-General of Prisons*, Dr. R. M. GOVER, says:—"Carbolic Acid is the most certain and powerful of the numerous substances used as antiseptics and disinfectants. The preparations of Carbolic Acid supplied by Messrs. Calvert & Co. are, in my opinion, *much superior* to those of any other manufacturer."

A Report from ACAPULCO, MEXICO, says:—"I employ Carbolic Acid in perference to any other known disinfectant. That it does drive away all kinds of vermin—ants, bugs, spiders, cockroaches, centipedes, and scorpions—I have proved beyond all doubt, by repeated trials; *it is an invaluable agent in tropical countries.*"

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D., C.S.I., &c., says:—"Carbolic Acid is most deadly and disagreeable to serpents, and its application to walls, timber, and apertures by which they effect entry into a house would be useful in keeping them at a distance—and as a means of getting rid of them where they have taken possession."

From Dr. R. H. BAKEWELL, late Medical Officer of Health for Trinidad, now Medical Officer of Health at Dunedin, New Zealand:—"Some people object to the smell of Carbolic Acid. I consider it a great advantage; my directions always were, 'Sprinkle enough Carbolic Acid or Carbolic Powder to make the smell distinctly perceptible, and *keep this up*;' if this be done, I do not think any contagious disease can spread from the sick to the healthy."

M. DUMAS, of the French Academy of Sciences, says:—"The action of Carbolic Acid is twofold. It arrests the decomposition of organic albuminoid matters, and further possesses the power of killing the germs, the organic agents, whose development or presence occasions epidemic diseases. Carbolic Acid vapour destroys the miasma and morbid germs in a vitiated atmosphere."

In the *Sanitary Record*, of July 9th, 1878, a series of experiments with 0·1 per cent. [1 in 1,000] of fifteen different disinfectants is given, from which it appears that the No. 5 Carbolic Acid [Calvert's] was the only one which effectively prevented decomposition and putrefactive odour with so small a percentage.

The EDITOR *Medical Times and Gazette*, October 19, 1878, says:—"Carbolic Acid has probably saved, and is saving every day, more human lives than any other drugs, except, perhaps, quinine and opium."

Mr. W. H. CROWTHER, L. S. A., late Assistant Medical Officer, Acton General Dispensary, after giving a series of results obtained by various disinfectants, states that "Carbolic Acid proved to be one of the strongest; many supposed Antiseptic, and especially several newly-introduced substances, *which boast of being 'stronger' than Carbolic Acid,' and which are largely advertised* (such as Tarebene and Sanitas), are only very slightly, if at all, Antiseptic in their action, and I may mention that a bottle of 'Toilet Sanitas Fluid' became turbid and filled with fungus about a couple of months after I received it."—*Medical

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

WE have again to report upon a very quiet week in business generally. Considerable attention has been paid to the telegram of which we advised the receipt last Friday announcing that the Home Government contemplated diminishing the drawings of the Indian Council. Although the telegram was not confirmed by other sources, the effect here was to materially strengthen rates of Exchange, and it was not until after Wednesday's sale of Council Bills and the announcement that the allotment next week would be on the same scale as recently, that the market assumed a weaker aspect. Although it is thought that Reuter's announcement may have been premature, it is felt that a reduction at all events in the weekly drawings is inevitable, and it is very probable that during the dullest season in our Export trade, say towards the end of next month, or September, they may for a time be withdrawn altogether. That our Government have a large deficiency to meet for the expenses of the Afghan campaign, there is no doubt, and upon the amount that the Home Government intends to provide to meet this deficiency depends the future course of rates of Exchange here. Our Export trade remains in much the same position as last week. Cotton is firm notwithstanding less favourable accounts from Home, and Linseed has been dealt in rather largely, considering the available supplies, and the price has advanced about three per cent. Other Seeds are scarce and meet with little demand. Imports have been quiet throughout, as is usual at this season of the year, but the continuance of firm advices from Manchester has prevented any decline in values either on the spot or to arrive. Metals, notwithstanding the establishment of higher prices at Home, are dull, and no disposition is shown in the bazaar to pay any advance on the rates current last week. Money continues easy. Exchange, after considerable firmness early in the week, closes steady; Government Paper has been firm throughout. Shares have fluctuated a good deal, and close strong. Freights are dull, and the tendency of the market is towards lower rates.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on the 17th instant shows a reduction in the Cash Balance of 14¼ lakhs arising mainly from withdrawals of deposits. In the trade demand a slight increase is perceptible on the last Return, Loans being more by 5½ lakhs and the amount of Bills discounted less by 4¼ lakhs. Money remains very easy, and as was generally anticipated no change was made by the Directors of the Bank in the rates of interest and discount at the Weekly Board Meeting on Wednesday. The nominal rate is consequently still 5 per cent., although accommodation in the bazaar is procurable on easier terms.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling for this mail have been very limited, as the upward course of the market early in the week whilst deterring sellers from operating, has not led to much buying, both buyers and sellers, as a rule, having shown more disposition to wait until something definite was known respecting the future action of Government respecting Council Bills than to act whilst the present state of uncertainty exists. Our rates throughout the week have been mainly influenced by those telegraphed from Calcutta, where considerable firmness has been shown. Business for the mail opened on Monday at 3-32d. per rupee advance on our last quotations, the market being affected by Reuter's telegram announcing a probable reduction in the Council drawings. On Tuesday the rate for demand Bank Bills was maintained at 1s. 8 7-32d. per rupee, but the amount of Bills offering was small, and at the close there was a somewhat quieter feeling, the Banks being unwilling sellers for forward delivery on the basis of current rates for ready Paper. On Wednesday rates opened strong at 1-32d. per rupee advance on the previous day's quotations, owing to a reported rise of ¼d. per cx. in the value of Silver in London. More than usual interest was felt in the result of the sales of Council Bills, which it was thought would be allotted at high rates in anticipation of the announced reduction. On Thursday morning general disappointment was felt on the news being received that the Bills only averaged 1s. 8¼d. per rupee, coupled with the announcement that Rs. 30,00,000 of Bills would be offered again next week. Rates here, however, only gave way 1-32d. per rupee, owing to a further advance in the value of Silver in London of ¼th per cx. but the market here was very quiet. To day the market opened quiet at yesterday's closing quotations, but closes firm as follows :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¼d., Telegraphic 1s. 8 7-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d., 4 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 21-32d. ; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 17-32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 11-16d. ; France, 3 months' sight 2·16 per rupee.

BAR SILVER in London was quoted last mail-day at 52¼d. per oz., but with the advance in Eastern Exchanges has risen during the week to 52¾d. per oz., at which the market is reported to be firm.

On Calcutta, the rate for sight drafts is 1-16d. per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight bills ¼ per cent. discount.

On China, the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 221 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest telegraphic quotations for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 3¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Considerable fluctuations have taken place during the week, but on the whole the tendency of the market has been upwards, and it closes at ¼ per cent. above our last week's quotations. The extreme firmness manifested in the home markets for Indian Government Securities has no doubt been the main stay of our market here, and main-stay with the increased popularity of Indian Loans on Continental Bourses a new and very important feature in Indian finance has of late been introduced. A further strengthening element has been the report that Council drawings will shortly be reduced as this would imply that no further Loan will be issued in the autumn, which at one time did not appear improbable. Our market closes firm at Rs. 96½ for Fours and Rs. 104 7-16 for Fours-and-a half per cent. Paper. Bombay Port Trust Bonds are quoted at Rs. 94 and the Municipal 5 per cent. Loan at Rs. 103¼.

SHARES.—A decidedly quiter feeling prevailed early in the week, but latterly there has been increased buying, and to-day there has again been considerable activity in the demand for Mill shares which have consequently advanced. Bombay United Mills are Rs. 10 dearer, Dhurumsey Rs. 5, Hindustan, Morarjees, Nationals, Prince of Wales, Sholapore, and Soonderdas Rs. 15, Jewraz Balloo and Khatao Mucconjee Rs. 30, and New Great Eastern and Oriental Rs. 10 per share. Among Press Companies Akbars and East Indian have risen Rs. 50, and Sassoons Rs. 25 per share. In Bank shares few changes have taken place, and in the Scrip of Miscellaneous Companies there has been little doing.

PIECE-GOODS.—The state of our market can scarcely be said to have altered in any respect since the departure of last mail. The demand for ready goods remains on a limited scale, the clearances from the bazaar for the week being only estimated at about 1,000 packages, but prices are well maintained owing to the increased firmness reported in the Manchester market. For future delivery there is still a fair demand at previous rates, and as shipments from home continue moderate, we shall probably see more doing early next month if crop accounts from up-country continue satisfactory ; as usual at this period of the monsoon considerable anxiety is felt respecting the future course, and although the reports reaching us are still, on the whole, favourable, they are scarcely as much so as they were a week ago.

GREY GOODS.—The transactions in Shirtings during the week have been on a very fair scale for the time of the year, and the demand still runs chiefly on the better makes of the narrower widths. For 45 inch Cloth wider makes, however, there is also a good enquiry at fully previous rates. Printers continue in good request, and also Madapollams and Jacconets. T. Cloths are quiet, and prices are, if anything, rather easier. In Mulls the chief demand runs upon 39-inch Cloth. For Dhoties there is a good enquiry.

BLEACHED GOODS have not altered materially either as regards demand or price. Transactions are mostly confined to Shirtings, Jacconets, Mulls, and Tanjibs, but stocks, although small, are sufficient to meet the present demand. *Dyed, Printed,* and *Turkey Red* Goods continue generally in good demand. *Local-made* Goods are in excellent demand, and the Mills are all well under contract at remunerative rates.

TWIST.—The demand for English Yarns continues steady both on the spot and also to arrive, and a fair business has been transacted during the week, in some instances at an advance of ¼ anna per lb. Stocks are not large, and present prices are likely to be maintained. *Dyed Yarns* are also in good demand at fully previous rates. For *Local* Spinnings there is still a good enquiry, both for the great markets in the N. W. Provinces as well as for China.

METALS.—*Copper*—Only a very small business has been done, and, notwithstanding a reported advance in quotations at home, prices here are, if anything, in buyers' favour. For Braziers the price to arrive is only nominally maintained at Rs. 42 per cwt., and on the spot at Rs. 44 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is quiet at about previous prices. A sale of 250 cwts. Braziers is reported at Rs. 47 per cwt. to arrive. *Iron* is quiet but steady, and there is no movement in prices to note.

COALS.—With the exception of the sale of a cargo of Davies's West Hartley at Rs. 18 per ton alongside, on a sailing ship lately arrived in harbour, the business of the week has been confined to retail transactions on the spot. The market is firm at previous rates, stocks on the bunder are quiet owing to heavy arrivals.

COTTON.—The favourable reports issued last week by the Washington Agricultural Bureau had only a very marked effect on American has not has yet which however has given way to the Liverpool market, the week in American Cotton by 1-16th per lb. during taken place in Surat on without any change having firm owing to the best. Our market remains very Mills, as for export only buying going on for the local as will be seen there is next to nothing doing, and prices are by the quotations given below, our Liverpool now unusually large of those current in week The only new feature in our market this week has been a few speculative sales of new Oomrawuttee for February-March delivery at Rs. 207 to Rs. 210 per candy, of which Europeans have been the sellers, and Natives generally the buyers.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up country are now unimportant, about 1,000 bales daily, but as will be seen from the following comparisons with the past two seasons the margin between this and last year's figures is not in any way diminishing :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total for the week	7,800	7,898	4,810
,, since 1st Sept.	1,135,455	822,747	948,382
,, ,, 1st Jany.	1,017,455	750,224	849,913

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 16,338 bales, making a total of 821,856 bales since 1st January, against 551,505 bales for the same period last year.

NEW CROP.—Although the accounts throughout the Presidency are generally favourable, rain is still badly wanted in parts of the Berars, and from Sheagaum the reports have of late been so serious, that it is feared that the seed planted in its immediate neighbourhood is irreparably damaged. In Cutch, also, more rain is wanted, but in Ahmedabad, the Dholleran districts generally and now in Broach prospects are most promising.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Omras	Rs. 207	= 5¾d.
F.G.F. do.	,, 202	= 5½d.
G.F. do.	,, 193	= 5 1/32d.
Good Dholleras	,, 204	= 5 8/16d.
G. F do.	,, 192	= 5d.
F.G.F. Gimned Dharwar	,, 200	= 5 7/32d.
G. F. Compta	,, 194	= 5 1/16d.

SEEDS.—A further advance of 4 to 6 annas per cwt. has taken place in *Linseed*, the price being now Rs. 7-2 per cwt., as supplies are far from large and buyers are operating freely to fulfil Continental freight engagements. In *Rapeseed* some buying is going on at Rs. 6-2 per cwt. for Guzerat, of which the available stocks are now much reduced.

WHEAT is in good demand at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red descriptions, and during the week considerable buying has been going on at these prices, as cheap tonnage has been available by Liverpool steamers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	23,000	500	500	4 p. ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do	755
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	182
Chart'd Bk. I. & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do	290
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	87,500	25	194	5 do	146
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co.	20,000	100	100	24	80
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	510
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s	1,825
Bhawnagar Mills	800	2,000	2,000	100	930
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	955
Central India S. W. & Co.	2,500	500	5	30	700
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	790
D Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	385
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all		500
Gokam Baba Spinning Co.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	...	675
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	930
Jubbulpore	750	1,000	1,000	30	955
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	790
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	845
Mucconjee	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s	1,380
Monockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,280
Muscat Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	145
Nowrojee Goculdas	4,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,170
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	950
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	1,040
Oriental	4,000	625	625	...	650
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	210
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,040
Soonderdas	776	1,000	1,000	75	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50½	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	310
Do New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	73
Ditto	..	£20	31-12-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
do. New £15 shares..	..	£15	196-5-15	do	965

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	3 p. ct.	665
Frere Land	7,500	150	15	100	35
Sassoon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ...	56xx
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	15	215

* P. T. Bonds.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th July 1880.

Open 1,568½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,04,652	0	0
Merchandize	2,19,629	0	0
Telegraph	692	0	0
Total Rs.....	3,24,873	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,568½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	2,49,186	0	8
Increase	75,686	15	6

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th July 1880.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,705	0	0
Merchandize	59,626	0	0
Telegraph	432	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,03,263	0	0
Corresponding week in July 1879. Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,758	0	0
Merchandize	33,454	0	0
Telegraph	260	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Total Rs.....	73,972	0	0
Increase Rs.....	29,291	0	0

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolus	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bottomries	,, 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-6-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-15-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship C. M. Davis, 1,023 tons, Captain J. Coopman, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE steamer Peer of the Realm, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Grieves, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE ship Lochness, 1,190 tons, Captain C. H. Colvert, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Cardiff (13th May) with cargo of 1,604 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain A. Russell, will sail to-day for Karrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. W. Winckler, Mr. Currimjee Jewanjee and 10 deck.

THE ship Ballochmyle, 1,438 tons, Captain W. G. London, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Dundee (8th April) with a cargo of 1,903 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE ship Nearchus, 287 tons, Captain G. Pierce, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Liverpool (17th April), brought Mr. A. Boate as a passenger, and a cargo of 1,570 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
22	Nearchus	Pierce	Liverpool, April 17.
	Ballochmyle	London	Dundee, April 8.
	Lochness	Calvert	Cardiff, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Bride of Lorne	Nicolls	Elephant Point.
	Khimjee Odhowjee	Low	Calcutta.
	P of the Realm(s)	Grieves	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship C M Davis, Coopman, to Moulmein. Steamer Calcutta, Russell, to Kurrachee.

The steamer Mirdura, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
21	Chybassa (-)	.....	Calcutta and London
21	Himalaya (s)	.....	Rangoon and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania, s—12 casks earthenware Nanjee Canjee, 35 cases clocks and 5 cases time pieces Hajee Osman Tarmahamed, 25 bundles shovels Abdoolaebar Habubbhoy, 1,462 tibe tough copper, Ritchie Steuart and Co, 8 casks pickaxes Mamodally Habuthboy, 50 bundles shovels and 1 parcel hammers Geo Gobuan, 20 kegs iron rods sails Ritchie Steuart and Co, 131 bundles hoop iron Tezpall Gopejee, 100 boxes bar soap Abdoolally Shaikadum,

FROM LONDON.

Mangolia s—70 cases brandy Shapoorjee Rustomjee.
Sumatra s—shovels gold leaves M Mondolfo and Co.
Manilla s—25 barrels roll sulphur Tyeball Dawoodjee, 2 cases silvered sheet glass and 10 cases blacking Escofally Sumsoodeen.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—2 cases toys Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—33 packages varnish and 100 bags chalk A Muncherjee

FROM TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—48 cases playing cards M Mondolfo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—20 cases vermouth 290 cases brandy 75 cases other sorts liquors Treacher And Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—35 bales cotton twist waste Heptools Shaik Adum and Co, 28 bales rags and 141 bales wool Hurjeevan Vassonjee, 46 bales wool Felly and Co, 124 bales wool Mottee Jaitha, 800 cwts wheat Anundjee Luckumsee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rhedive s—114 cwts E teeth Currimbhoy Hasonbhoy, 74 bags Mother of P Shells David Sassoon and Co, 3 cwts E teeth Bundally Sewjee.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—1 bundle carpets Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—7,814 cwts wheat and 4,018 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 300 cwts horns F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—160 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co, 200 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—5 bags rice Hajee Ally Sheerazie, 36½ cwts sandalwood Yu Loong Hing, 262 bales cotton and 24 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 50 bales twist Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed, 50 bales twist Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1634 John W. Gamewell, Weaver—Put back leaky.
1317 Lamperia (s), Richie, Stewart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

2083 Hispania (s), Laird—W. & A. Graham & Co.—(Returns from Kurrachee.
1780 Speke Hall .s), Brand—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s', Briscoe—P. & O.—Mails 14th August.
1720 Venetia (s), Orman—P. & O., 31st July.

FOR HAVRE.

1655 Lawrence Delap, Groves—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

1060 Lyra, Stuart.
682 Queen of the Age, Cooper—Hussonbhoy Visram & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

875 Hougomont, Scotland—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1567 Berengaria, Littlejohn—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1198 Carivale, Hogg—Finlay, Muir & Co.
988 Clara, Cutler—Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

883 Cronstadt—Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

2467 Manilla (s), Dodero—Rubattino Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1310 Bangalore (s) Wyatt—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1019 Cross Hill, Murray.
2498 Cuba, Lecraw—The Captain.
1302 Cyprus, Steevens—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1476 Glenburn, Hartnell—Wallace & Co.
1691 Lady Ruthven, Pearie—J. Marshall.
1206 Madura (s), Magennis—P. L. S. N. Co.
1772 Mistley Hall, Kelver—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1382 North Riding, Ward.
1262 Prince Oscar, Jenkins—E. Bates & Co.
1490 Riversdale, Houghton—W. M. Bell & Co.
816 Tersena, Nacoda.
1696 Trafalgar, Johnston—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

2679 Henzada (s), Withers—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1047 King Arthur (s), Doert—Persian Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

400 Calder (s), Raffin—P. Gulf Co.

FOR CHINA.

781 Adria (s), Chapman—P. & O. Co.
1037 China (s), Atkinson—P. & O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

895 Zephyr, Cornford.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

1240 Socotra (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.

UNFIXED.

IRON.

1438 Ballochmyle, London.
1437 Cronne, Curry.

WOOD.

926 DeCourcy, Owen—Owen & Okell.
1206 Lady Lisgar, Jones.
1483 Macedon, Sanford.
1287 Nearchus, Pierce.
1549 Prince Iocian, Cochrane.
1142 Suliote, Goodburn—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

STEAMERS.

1803 Leo (s), Caundor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

— Amberwitch (s), Bishop—(For sale.)
374 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1197 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
631 Qwantung (s).

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice MELVILL.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

416—Jefferson B and in pauper]—S D Hamilton vs he B I S N Coy - Crasie L and O—Part heard.

417—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Wamoonrao Bamchunder—Balkrishna and B.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

124-80—Jefferson B and D—Vassonjee Jivraj vs Mowjee Soondarjee—Hore C and B.

176-80—Mansukial M M—Raghoba Dwarkajee vs Narayen Gunnesh and another—In person.

560-79—J C Cama—Mooljee Dewarkaram vs Madan Ghella and another—Khunderao M.

271-78—Jeff son B and D—Khimjee Jeewa and others vs Casibai—Hearn C and L.

211-76—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonus vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdool Succoor—R Skipsey and Prescot and W.

436-78—R Skipsey—Veerjee Hunsraj and others vs Hurjeevan Liladhur—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

673-79—In person [a pauper]—Rowjee Mankojee vs Gunput Tookaram and others—In person—Part heard.

75-79—Janardhan and H—Ramchundra Shamraj Keshar vs Vishnu Vasudeo Godbole.

67-80—Chalk and W—Keshow Gottajee vs Ramabai and others—In person.

693-79—Prescot and W—Vurjeevandass Madhowdas and another vs Mahomed Alikhan Ebrahim—H W Payne.

507-79—Cragie L and O—H S King and another vs Lieut Col M R Bruce.

232-80—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Khoosaldass vs Dhurumchund Horrockehund and another—Cragie L and O.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomajee Lingoo vs Ruckmabai and others—Tobin and R.

28-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Jafferson Khimjee—Tyabjee and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 22.

Lawson, Lieut Col, 59th Regt, on Medi Cert, from Afghanistan.
Gordon, Lieut Col, R H A, on sick leave, from Kabul.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Butler, Lieut, 4th Bengal N I, on duty, to Ferozpore.
Wood, Lieut, 4th Bengal N I, on duty, to Ferozpore.
Paul, Lieut, 31st Bengal N I, on duty, to Delhi.
Hayes, Lieut, 37th Bengal N I, on duty, to Bareilly.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S HEWETT.

Bombay, 23rd July 1880.

1 Captain and Adjutant F Stokes will proceed to Poona for duty with the Detachment at that station. Captain W M Tennent will officiate as Adjutant at Head Quarters during Captain F Stokes absence.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York,
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family ; Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School,

Also in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JIJOAT.—The Government of India are understood to have the matter under consideration.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Saturday* soon after 5-30 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 4 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 2-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and fee of the *late letter* fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 4 to 5 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3 p.m., and registered letter at 1-15 p.m.

Full-prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 4 p.m., and up to starting time (5-30 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAILEY—July 20th, at Nesbit Lane, Fort, the wife of Jas. Bailey, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAULKNER—18th July, at Outsack, the wife of G. W. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

JOHNSON—July 18th, at Attock, the wife of H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, P. N. S. Railway, of a daughter.

KERANS—July 19th, at Umballa, the wife of Percy G. Kerans, Esq., 14th Sikhs, of a son.

STEVENSON—July 14th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. W. R. Stevenson, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

THERE have been many Jeremiahs since the days of the son of Hilkiah, of Biblical history, but no one has more persistently cried "Woe woe, The people are wasted" than has Mr. Hyndman. His last lamentation is in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* under the sensational title of "Bleeding to Death," in which he depicts again the miseries which British rule have brought upon India. Happily Mr. Hyndman is now regarded as a Cassandra whose warnings may be disregarded, otherwise we might well despair of this country, which "is perishing from exhaustion because we drag from her helplessness millions worth of agricultural produce which she cannot spare." Not less than £20,000,000 worth of agricultural produce is sent out of India every year without any *direct* commercial equivalent." (The italics are ours). "Just think what this really means. It means that year after year, in dearth and in plenty, in drought and in flood, £20,000,000 is taken from the *poorest people on the earth* to bring to us here in England." "Is it not, then,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

ABDUL RAHMAN STRONGLY SUPPORTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23.

Events seem rapidly hurrying to a conclusion, Mahomed Jan's party having given their influence in Abdul Rahman's favour. The Sirdar now boasts of a party strong enough to place him securely upon the throne. This being so, there is no necessity for delaying the consummation of our policy.

THE BRITISH POLICY.

On the 22nd General Stewart will hold a Durbar at Sherpur, at which all the local Chiefs and Sirdars will be invited to attend. Our formal acknowledgment of Abdul Rahman as Amir will be made, but we shall carefully guard against posing as protectors of any faction. The people will be told that we wash our hands of participation in party strife. They must look to the new Amir to settle all disputes, as he will be their lawful sovereign. Hitherto we have kept up communications with Yakub's party, but these will be broken off, as we have now finally acknowledged Abdul Rahman as the only legitimate ruler. Such malcontents as remain in arms will be rebels against Abdul Rahman, and their actions will not concern us, except so far as the actual safety of our troops on the line of march is affected.

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The whole of the European sick will leave on Tuesday next, and proceed to Gandamak under escort. The Native sick will leave next Wednesday.

ABDUL RAHMAN AND THE KABUL TRADERS.

Abdul Rahman has written to the traders in Kabul a letter stating that the merchants and trading classes in the city need have no fear of his future action. He explains that urgent necessity alone made him raise forced loans from the traders in Turkestan. These loans he promises to repay, and also states he will grant free trade and do everything he can to promote the revival of trade with Bokhara and the Khanates.

SIR F. ROBERTS.

Sir F. Roberts starts for Jallalabad to-morrow, and returns within seven days.

EXECUTION OF GEORGE NAIRNS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The execution of George Nairns took place this morning at 5-45. The gates were opened to the public, of whom about one hundred were admitted. The prisoner took a cup of coffee and a pipe, and at 5-55 left, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Gillam, Mr. Goodwin, and the authorities. On being asked if he had any statement to make, he replied:—"I have nothing much to say except that I am guilty, and do not wish the public to be under the impression that anyone else did it." A sailor called out "George Nairns, do you bear ill will against us?" The prisoner made no reply, but Mr. Goodwin said, "No, he bears no ill will to any man; he is at peace with all." The native executioner adjusted the rope and by 6 o'clock all was over. He died without a struggle. The remains will be interred this evening.

FORMAL RECOGNITION OF ABDUL RAHMAN AS AMIR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

KABUL, July 22.—At 5 o'clock to-day a Durbar was held, attended by all the principal Chiefs and Sirdars of Kabul and its neighbourhood. A deputation was present on the part of Abdul Rahman. Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan was publicly and formally recognized as Amir of Kabul on the part of Her Majesty's Government. Abdul Rahman remained at Charikar. The country is entirely quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN BASUTOLAND.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Intelligence has been received that up to the 19th inst. the British Residency in Basutoland had not been attacked.

DEPUTATION TO LORD HARTINGTON.

To-day Lord Hartington received a deputation of native gentlemen who presented to his Lordship a memorial relating to the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, and the admission of natives to the Civil Service.

In reply, Lord Hartington expressed his concurrence with a considerable portion of the memorial, but he could not agree to a hasty reversal of the legislative measures of the former Government. The operation of the Acts objected to must be carefully watched, and if necessary, repealed. His Lordship further said that Lord Ripon himself deprecated the hasty repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

Regarding the Arms Act, and the question of admission of natives to the Civil Service, Lord Hartington promised to take them into consideration.

THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

LONDON, JULY 23.

In the House of Commons last night, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that he would state on Monday next the share of the Afghan War expenses which the Government propose shall be sustained by England.

EXPLANATION BY GERMANY.

The German Government have explained that the despatch of General Maurice Slack to Constantinople has no political importance.

REPLY OF THE PORTE TO THE COLLECTIVE NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 23.

The Porte, replying to the Collective Note conveying the result of the Berlin Conference, asks the Great Powers to leave Larissa, Janina, and Metzovo in the possession of Turkey.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	87¼
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	98¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	112¾
Bar Silver	52¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.....	£15 400 000 ...Inc. £200,000
Bills Discounted	£17,600,000 ...Dec. £400,000
Bullion	£29,000,000 ...Unchanged

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 52 per cent.

Arrivals.—Indus, Kingston, and Travancore.

THE question of a contribution from the Municipal fund towards the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay was discussed before the Municipal Corporation yesterday. The proposition brought forward by Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik was "that the Corporation of Bombay are unable to contribute towards the cost of the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay." The Rao Saheb spoke in support of the proposition at some length, abstaining at that stage of the discussion from going into the medical and other authorities who favoured his view of the question. He was followed by Mr. Grattan Geary, who, in seconding the resolution, went at greater length into details. At Mr. Geary's suggestion, the resolution was amended and amplified as follows:—"That the Corporation of Bombay decline to contribute towards the cost of the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay, but that when the finances of the Municipality admit of it, the Corporation will be prepared to contribute Rs. 15,000 per annum for the mitigation of disease, in addition to the charges already incurred for the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpall and police hospitals." Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee took up the rest of the evening in supporting his amendment which stated that, "from the 1st September next, the Corporation sanction a yearly grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the expense of the Lock Hospital, which is about to be established in this city by Government under Act XIV. of 1868." Dr. Cook seconded the amendment, but as it was 6 30 p. m. reserved his remarks until the next meeting of the Corporation.

A SHOCKING accident occurred at the Port Trust Warehouses yesterday morning. A rack used for storing bars of iron fell upon, and killed four workmen on the spot. Three other men were severely injured. At the inquest held yesterday afternoon before Dr. Blaney it was stated that some pieces of wood which usually supported the rack had been removed by the workmen who were repairing it, because they were in the way. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THERE were great festivities at Sabarmati recently, on the occasion of the completion of a couple of bridges on the Ahmedabad-Pahlunpore section of the Western Rajputana State Railways. The celebration took the form of a dinner, followed by a dance, and between came what a correspondent describes as a "mutual admiration society meeting, everybody saying everybody had excelled everybody." When work has been successfully accomplished the application of a little "butter" is admissible.

WE publish in another column to-day a communication giving an interesting description of life in Tasmania, which has been much belauded in some quarters as a place to which Anglo-Indians would do well to retire after long residence in this country. The writer is a gentleman formerly resident in India, and who while here enjoyed a reputation for extraordinary energy; and his letter comes as a very strong corroboration of the unfavourable opinion of Tasmania as a retiring place for Anglo-Indians vigorously expressed in these columns some two or three years since.

AN extraordinary astronomical phenomenon is reported from Vizianagaum. A correspondent writes that on the evening of the 20th inst., about half past eight o'clock, a very luminous comet, which he estimates at some twenty yards in length, traversed the sky from south to north. The time occupied from the appearance to the disappearance of the body is stated to have been about three-quarters of a minute, during which time, says our informant, "the whole of the village as well as the surrounding locality was set ablaze to an extent I am unable to describe." Furthermore "four minutes after the falling of the comet a distant thunder like that of the discharge of artillery was heard for about two minutes."

THE Journal of the National Indian Association says that the Madras School of Art has attained considerable success in the production of painted and stained glass.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that Colonel Young's term of office as Judge Advocate-General expires almost immediately, that he will be succeeded by Colonel Horne, the present Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and that Colonel Nedham, now in charge of the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle, will be promoted to the post vacated by Colonel Horne.

WE see it stated that Deputy Surgeon-General R. H. Parkins, at present in medical charge of the Gwalior and Saugor districts, has been ordered to proceed at once to Afghanistan and that he will be succeeded, at any rate for a time, by Deputy Surgeon-General Adley, late of the Allahabad Circle, but who, since the re-arrangement of the Army Medical Service, has been out of an appointment.

COLONEL REID, Acting Judicial Commissioner for Oudh, has applied for leave to retire from the service, with effect from next month. It is expected that Mr. Wilmot-Hane, C.S., will get the step, and this would allow of a further move in the direction of the revision of the postings in the North-West Provinces, under the promotion scheme.

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* from Chittagong, July 20th, states:—A salt brig having been on shore above the mouth of the Chittagong River for two days, the B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Mahratta, with the homeward mails from Burmah, went to its assistance and grounded badly. The same Company's steamer Busheer, just arrived from Calcutta, with the outward mails, has gone to assist her.

THE Siamese Ambassador Extraordinary who has now arrived in England has, it is alleged by the Bangkok correspondent of a Hongkong paper, complained to the King that he did not receive at Singapore those courtesies he was entitled to as an Ambassador, and had a right to expect at the hands of a British official. It is stated that Governor Weld, who is new to his post, acted on some unsound advice, and then, to recover himself, stumbled in an opposite direction, and overdid the thing with a minor official some days later.

THE cashier of the Telegraph Office in Calcutta has been suspended pending an enquiry which is being instituted into his accounts. It is stated in the local papers that a sircar on receipt of Rs. 8 per month is entrusted with monies amounting to Rs. 3,000, for the purchase of stamps. If the statement is correct, the Superintendent may expect some day to be informed of the absence from Calcutta of a sircar, and the disappearance of a large sum of money belonging to his department.

THE *Pioneer* has aroused the wrath of Mr. Robert Knight's friends, one of whom writes to the Calcutta *Statesman* to "protest as one of the newspaper reading public against the blatantly scoffing style" adopted by the Allahabad journal in reference to that gentleman and his new London venture, the monthly *Statesman*. Says the correspondent, in conclusion:—"I do not know whether you use the epithet in the same sense up your way, but down here the word "*Pi*" or "*Pie*" is the familiar designation for the village *pariah* dog, the Ishmael of the canine race, whose bark and bite is against everything respectable and honest, and who is contemned as an out-cast by all within the pale of civilization."

THE *Life* bears that Sir Stafford Northcote was severely reprimanded by the Leader of the Conservative Party for his political indiscretion in allowing the responsibility of locking up Mr. Bradlaugh to fall on the Party's shoulders.

ADMIRERS of Walt Whitman will no doubt receive with reverence his latest utterances on the political situation in America. The author of "Leaves of Grass" declares: "I do not know where I stand. My whole organization is unsettled, and many of my idols are cast down into the dust. I hardly know if I have any politics left worthy of the name."

IT is said that Sir Garnet Wolseley, on his arrival in England, was required to hand in the names of those officers who have evinced special zeal and ability whilst serving under his immediate command at the Cape, but whether this was with a view of their receiving promotion or decorations, in recognition of their services, or being noted for future employment, is not stated.

THE *Life*:—There seems to be no doubt that a Venetian nobleman, one Prince Mocenigo, has commenced proceedings in the English courts, to prove his title to the throne of Cyprus, by virtue of his descent from Guy de Lusignan. It does not seem to be quite decided in what Court the process is to be commenced, but if the noble Venetian has his way, he will probably lay his complaint in the well-known chief tribunal of England—*le cour de Milor Maire*.

A LONDON paper says the Shipping Bill which has been discussed in the French Chamber of Deputies is not a new measure. It was before the House at the beginning of 1879, and was then referred to a committee which has nominally had it under consideration ever since. But whereas in 1879 the Government were opposed to the proposal to attempt to stimulate the French shipping trade by means of bounties they are now supporting it, and it is this change of front that has excited the apprehensions of English shipowners.

MR. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR in the House of Commons the other day asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies for information concerning the alleged mutilation of the body of Morosi, the Kaffir chief, who fell while defending his mountain against an attack by the colonial forces. It was said that the head of Morosi had been carried off for "scientific purposes," and that it was in possession of a medical man connected with the Cape Mounted Rifles. As this statement rested upon the published admissions of the surgeon whose name had been mentioned, there was no room for doubt as to the main fact. Accordingly, Mr. Grant Duff, after informing the House that Morosi's body was buried the day after it was found, stated that the old chief's head had been removed for anatomical purposes, but that on this fact coming to the knowledge of the Secretary of State, he sent instructions to the Cape, by telegraph, that the head was to be decently interred.

THE WRECK OF THE MAHABLESHWUR.

WE have been requested to state that the shipwrecked men belonging to the Mahableshwur, and who are now in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, have no clothes other than those which they stand up in, and that several of them are without boots. Any gentlemen, therefore, who may feel disposed to forward to the Superintendent of the Home cast off clothing for the benefit of these unfortunate men would be greatly appreciated. The names of the men picked up by the Madura are Jacob Yakunoff, John Hellands, James Hands, Charles Sanderson, John Schmidt, and James Winchester.

THE END OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After being marched into Afghanistan the British army is now in readiness to be marched back again. Twenty millions sterling have been expended on the campaign, one Amir has been deposed and a successor to the throne of Kabul has been found. The treachery that culminated in the massacre of a British embassy has been punished and peace is on the eve of being restored. In a few more days the joy-bells of peace will be rung, and there will follow the distribution of official rewards. Parliament will congratulate Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gladstone will congratulate Lord Ripon, and Lord Ripon will congratulate the Army on the successful conclusion of a campaign, the campaign in Afghanistan.

"All's well that ends well."

Let us pause, however, and enquire:—is this the end of the Afghan war, and this a peace of a lasting character? We have seen this very war once before, followed by a peace identical with the peace of to-day. At the former peace we marched our army further away from the site of the campaign than we shall now do, we are therefore nearer the gate of entrance in the event of new troubles arising to demand our interference. We are nearer the gate of entrance, it is true, but so also is Russia on the other side. Our nearer frontier line, therefore, whether scientific or not, is no strategic gain to us in our advanced position. The new Amir is our chosen friend, we sought him with anxiety if not with tears, we elevated him to a throne, and made a compact of friendship with him. Afghanistan may in consequence be regarded either as a bulwark or a buffer to the British power against Russia. On the other hand, Abdul Rahman loved Russia when he hated us, and in the absence of the British charmer is it not very probable that the Russian charmer may step in and renew the old courtship? Again, the British Government believes that it has punished the Afghans, and that the army is retiring with *eclat*. This is very true; but the certainty of the truth depends upon the convictions of the opposing forces that conducted the campaign. Now, what will the Afghan people believe? Will their belief coincide with the belief of the British Government, or the British Parliament? Surely not. It is of the essence of their belief that the British began to punish but could not complete what they began. The turning out of one Amir and turning in of another is a thing which the Afghans are quite used to; it counts for nothing in their national life. The occupation of Kabul has not convinced them that they have been vanquished. With the elastic feelings of highlandmen in all elevated regions they encourage one another by pointing to the British army tired out and retiring with gladness from a field where honour and glory could not easily be earned; by declaring that their battalions have not been beaten, that their men were too swift of foot for British battalions to overtake, and that their country has been relinquished because it could not be permanently held. We say it would not pay us to annex Afghanistan; the Afghans, on the other hand, regard their country as a land of great value. They say, we rule badly, exact wrongfully, and fight continuously, and still so many of us are men of substance; how can it then be said that ours is a poor country, an unproductive country? Looked upon with the eye and mind of an Afghan the conclusion of the present campaign is regarded with delight, if it is not considered a victory, at all events it is not regarded as a national defeat. Whatever, therefore, may be the future policy of the new Amir, the people of Afghanistan regard the British power as a weaker power than they formerly believed it to be. If this be the national feeling, it must be the feeling of the rank and file of the Afghan army, and also the feeling of the Sirdars. At the assembly of Sirdars which has just been reported as brought together to meet the new Amir, we were informed that the first declaration of the Chiefs to their suzerain was—we are ready to fight the British if you wish it, we are ready to conclude peace if you wish it. The language is not the language of men who feel they have been conquered or subjugated.

All things considered, the end of the present campaign in Afghanistan leaves our relations with the Amir of Kabul—to use a military phrase—"as you were," with a prospect of an early rupture of a patched up peace. We have spent twenty millions of money for nothing, or next to nothing, and there is too much reason to fear we shall have to spend another twenty millions and cover the same ground again. One solitary gain of the campaign now ending is a military gain—namely, that we have awakened to the necessity of organising an intelligence department. Like a true John Bull, our army has heretofore been ready to go into any quagmire which might lie in the way, and go through it; meet any band of ruffians that might lie hidden on the track, and smash them up, if possible. This rule of Scotch navigation—"main strength and stupidity"—is to be maintained no longer.

B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd July 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·720
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·4
Relative Humidity of Air	877
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·3
General Direction of Wind*	W. WNW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	438.
Fall of Rain*	0·03
Total fall during month	16·94
do. do. year	34·04

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd July, 0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

PORTUGUESE AND GOANESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "M. A." states in your issue of the 19th inst. that "the inhabitants of Bombay are not entitled to be called Portuguese." I do not think that he refers to all the inhabitants as his words would seem to imply, but only to that section of the inhabitants known as Portuguese. The Bombay Portuguese do not care a straw for the much vaunted "Royal Charter" or all the charters granted by the King of Portugal to the small and very insignificant settlements of the Portuguese. They do not consider it a reproach to be called "Native Christians," for there is no appellation more glorious and noble than that of Christian, and they do not disclaim being natives of India. But as the expression "Native Christians" includes not only Roman Catholics, but also Protestant converts of every denomination, they certainly object to this appellation. Had "M. A." preferred to call them "Native Catholics," they would have gladly accepted this name; but this would be a merely religious distinction. I believe the correct appellation would be "East Indians," and I see no reason why the Portuguese of Bombay should not be so styled since their brethren of Calcutta and Madras are known as such. If they have hitherto been clept Portuguese, it is, I think, because they speak the Portuguese language, but it may be mentioned that the English language is being fast introduced in almost every family and I have no doubt that in less than twenty years, every Portuguese of Bombay of either sex will speak no other language than that of Shakespeare and Milton.

Now a word about the Goanese. We do not grudge that these people should be called Portuguese, though they have not a drop of European blood in them. But certainly some distinction should be observed; for the swarthy savages of Africa under the Portuguese rule are as much entitled to be called Portuguese, according to the Charter, as our co-religionists of Goa. So also must a distinction be made between the European Portuguese and the Portuguese of Goa. In Goa, Europeans and half castes are wont to call its natives *Canarins*, a corruption of the word Canarese; but I do not know how to denominate them precisely. Perhaps "M. A." or some of his confreres might enlighten me on this point.

As regards natives of Goa being "appointed governors to the Portuguese colonies," I have my misgivings on this subject. History mentions that only one native was appointed Governor of Goa; but such was the opposition offered to him by his own countrymen who did not belong to his *caste* and so outrageously did he abuse the power entrusted to him that a rebellion broke out in Goa, and he was constrained to fly from the country within a few days from his assuming charge of his office; in consequence of which the Court of Lisbon had no other alternative, but to send post-haste a European Portuguese to put an end to the anarchy and confusion which was caused by this Goanese Governor in that unfortunate little settlement.

With regard to the appointment of Deputies to the Cortes, it is a well-known fact that the *people* of Goa have now as much to do with their election as a man in the moon, and that for some time past a Goanese pure and simple has not been returned as a representative to the Portuguese Parliament. Upon the whole, the constitutional or Royal Charter of the Goanese is a dead letter; and our co-religionists of Goa would do well to speak of it as seldom as possible, for it does them very little good or credit.

Mr. DeQuadros is not a Goanese. He has said so, and "M. A." might well be silent on this point, which will no doubt be fully explained by Mr. Mehta.

Sir, I take little interest in the present *cause célebre*, so does every Portuguese of Bombay, but why should any one dare insult our community which has offended no one.

A PORTUGUESE OF BOMBAY AND A BRITISH SUBJECT.

July 20.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

THE ship Ballochmyle, of Greenock, 1,438 tons register (W. G. Loudon), left Dundee on the 8th April 1880. On the 1st June, in lat. 40 S., long. 35° E, she experienced a severe gale from N. N. E. and N., during which at 11 p.m. the cargo shifted suddenly, throwing the ship right over on the starboard side, and filling the side of the deck with water fore and aft, right through into the after-cabin of the poop. The leeside of the deck houses was unapproachable. Finding the ship still going over the captain tried to get her before the wind by setting head sail, but the weatherside of the foresail blew to pieces, the leeside could not be hauled down on account of the immense amount of water on deck. Neither could the crew get at the lee braces. They managed, however, to get the main topsail sheets go, and the sail in a few minutes was all blown away. Finding the ship would not pay off, to save her the captain cut away the mizen mast, and afterwards maintop the mast, both fell over clear of the ship's hull or decks, and the ship paid off before the gale and sea. Shortly afterwards, from the heavy and incessant rolling of the ship, the foretopmast, and all above it with foreyard, came down, the, seas sweeping over the jibbooms, carried them overboard also, thus leaving only the bare fore and main masts and bowsprit in the ship. Part of the crew cut away the wreckage from the ship and secured the hatchways, and the rest below trimming and securing the cargo for four days incessantly, except for a few hours rest of night. The gale abated on the 3rd June, and then the captain commenced jury rigging the ship, &c., to enable her to sail to her port of destination, where she arrived on 22nd inst. having come about 5,000 miles distance under the above difficulties. The bulwarks, rails, decks, &c., are injured more or less, and of the boats two are entirely gone, and two are stove badly. No particular casualty happened to any of the crew.

The ship presents the appearance of having borne Coleridge's ancient marriner through the perils of the deep, so battered has it been by the winds and waves. The foremast has been broken off shortly above the foreyard, also the mainmast and the mizen mast was broken off within three or four feet of the deck. As a testimoney of the violence of the weather to which the Ballochmyle has been the prey we may mention that below the deck the mighty mast is shattered, the plates of the deck round it are battered, and in order to find a substitute coals were dropt in the open space, and the top of the foremast inserted to serve as a jury mast in place of the mizen. The bulwarks on the starboard side of the vessel have been torn off. They were crippled in this way coming round the Cape of Good Hope when they met with a terrific gale of wind, in consequence of which the vessel was laid to for the space of eight hours on her beams ends. On 1st June at midnight the gale was at its height, the foremast with a terrific crash snapt off, and a portion of it came down towards the deck, where it fortunately struck a large span spar, else it might have damaged the deck. The fall of this mast was specially unfortunate, for the boatswain who sustained severe injuries having his left hip put out and a large wound was inflicted upon his right side. The main and mizen mast went next and now came the fight with the elements. The vessel was on her beam ends, half the deck was under water and the wreck of the two masts causing a confusion on deck. The rigging loosened by the fall of the masts had to be separated and this was anything but a trifle. Half the crew got ropes and tied them round their waists, while the other men taking hold of the other end of the ropes stationed themselves on the other side of the ship's deck to their comrades, who, armed with axes which to a great extent had to be wielded under water, cut away the rigging. While their messmates at the other end of the life lives prevented them from being washed away. The doors of the cabins in the deck house were stoved in and the water in the captain's cabin was five feet deep wetting the chart-, &c., which, however, have since been dried. A quantity of live stock was washed overboard. The captain fortunately succeeded in saving the compass from the binnacle, but out of six boats four were smashed and the remaining two, one of which is a life boat and cost £50, are comparatively in good order owing to the exertions of the captian, who took special care of them in case things on board became hopeless. The flying boom and standing boom were also lost. The wheel was much shattered, but the rudder providentially remained uninjured.

The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. After three days the weather abated. And now the captain collected his energies to save the lives of those on board, and protected the interests of the underwriters of the vessel, whose interest in her is £20,000. After having for three days stood the fury of the weather, with the masts almost useless, the wheel disabled, and everything below as bad as water could make it; in this helpless condition Captain Loudon did not despair, but by means of his own resources and the service of the officers of the ship of whose conduct he expressed himself in the warmest terms, did he, without assistance or speaking with a vessel, navigate his next to a helpless vessel 5,000 miles in the teeth of a monsoon, and seeing that his endeavours crowned with success, we have no doubt but that Lloyds' representatives will give him and his officers a substantial token of their appreciation of their gallant and successful endeavours to save the ship.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket, practice game, 3-30 p.m.

The S. S. Khedive, with the Overland Mails, leaves 5 p.m.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 22nd inst:—Nearchus, from Liverpool; Balochmyle, Dundee. Yesterday—Lochness, from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bride of Lorne, to Elephant Point; Khimjee Odhowjee, Calcutta; Peer of the Realm (s), Marseilles.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 17th inst, was 52 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet and 6 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 37 inches, 39 cents; the corresponding week last year it was 30 inches, 21 cents.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Ismail Saya was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two copper vessels, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to Abdoola Mundaa. He was sentenced to receive twenty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

A SOLICITORS' FIRM.—We learn that the firm of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, solicitors High Court, have dissolved partnership; and that the partners, Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee and Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, now carry on business separately.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Cooshna Tookaram, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to three months' rigorous imprisonment for being found loitering at night on the Duncan Road without a reasonable excuse, he being a reputed thief.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT.—Narayen Tookaram, an old offender, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of inducing by false pretences one Rama Dajee to deliver to him (prisoner) a silver ornament. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—Barbia Rowjee was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, charged with cutting off his wife's nose with a knife, under circumstances which have already been reported in our local columns. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.—That part of the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway between Mandsaur and Neemuch having been passed on the 30th June 1880 as fit for public traffic, is transferred to the control of the Government of Bombay, and is placed under the orders of the Manager of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—The Managing Committee of the Broach City Municipality for the next quarter has been formed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Police Superintendent, chairman; and Messrs. Dhunjeeshaw Merwanjee, Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla, Anoopchund Mulookchund, Motilal Teliwalla, and Meerkhan Hakim, members.

ACCIDENT.—Dheoba Mooreeba, a cooly employed to empty the meat vans at the Fort Bazaar was in the act of getting up in the van that was going to the Fort Bazaar at 4 o'clock yesterday morning when he accidentally fell down, the wheel of the van passing over his right foot and causing serious injury to the part. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where amputation of the leg was performed. The patient is doing well.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Mit Klingenden Spiel	.....	Faust.
Bicfosia	Emma di Antiochia	.....	Mercandanti.
The Anchor's Weigh'd		.....	Baham.
Waltz	Mon bel	.....	Ludwig.
Potpourri	Musikalische Scherze	.....	Isach.
Quadrille, Grandduchesse di Geroldestein			Strauss.
Nancy Lee ...	.....	.....	Adams.
Waltz	Immortelle	Walzer	Zeehler.
Duetto	Mari e da Rudenz	.....	Donizetti.
Galop	Flotte Burschen	.....	Strauss.

THE THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Ranchord Purboodass, so employed of the Grand Arsenal, and a Borab, named Hussainally Allybhoy, were convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee; prisoner No. 1 charged with stealing several iron vices, valued at Rs. 38, the property of Government, was sentenced to three and a half months' rigorous imprisonment; prisoner No. 2, charged with receiving the said property, knowing it to have been stolen, and also of having in his possession sundry arms for which he had no licence, further with having in his possession sundry articles, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, was fined an accumulated sum of Rs. 100.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA v. KIRKEE.

A MATCH took place on Thursday between officers and gentlemen of Poona on the one side and officers and gentlemen of Kirkee on the other. There was only one innings played and Poona made the very handsome score of 265, as compared to 74. Scores:—

Poona.

Mr Anckstill	not out	168
Mr Lyons	b Bannister	9
Colonel Hogge	b Bannister	7
Mr Vidal	b Mills	0
Mr Ridley	b Mills	8
Hon'ble G Vernon	run out	0
Mr Macdougall	run out	16
Mr Campbell	run out	1
Captain Waugh	b Mills	9
Dr Channer	b Bannister	1
Mr Carleton	b Bannister	32
	Extras	23
	Total	265

Note.—1 wicket for 0, 2 for 28, 3 for 23, 4 for 26, 5 for 44, 6 for 51, 7 for 133, 8 for 154, 9 for 254.

Kirkee.

Mr Champian	b Carleton	9
Gunner Mills	b Ridley	8
Mr Bannister	b Ridley	0
Mr Owen	b Ridley	8
Colonel Hadon	not out	7
Mr Jackson	b Carleton	6
Mr Penrose	c Vidal, b Carleton	9
Major Bedford	b w, b Ridley	1
Mr Bunbury	b Ridley	13
Gunner Bogle	b Carleton	0
Hon'ble F Somerset	absent	0
	Extras	13
	Total	74

Note.—1 wicket for 10, 2 for 19, 3 for 26, 4 for 30, 5 for 51, 6 for 58, 7 for 64, 8 for 70, 9 for 74.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a. m., and 6 p.m., and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Masagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited,

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held in the European General Hospital at 4 p.m. and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home at 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 23.

CANNANORE, 5-15 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E.E. Fall of rain 1 inch, 2 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind S.W. 5; thermometer 76; barometer 29·85. Fall of rain 3 inches, 44 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather rainy and gloomy; wind W.N.W.; thermometer 75; barometer 29·87. Fall of rain 2 inches, 94 cents.

TUTICORIN 3-45 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA. 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 2 inches, 57 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla In. Cts
Previously registered...	36 43	40 60	33 92	37 81
July 22 Thursday.....	0 3	.....	.....	.....
23 Friday	.....	0 5	0 0	0 4
Total.....	36 46	40 65	33 92	37 85
Total Fall, July 23, 1879..	25 13	29 65	*	30 59

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

THERE is a deficiency of rain in the Berars and the crops are suffering there.

WE hear from Broach that the weather is clear. Ploughing and resowing have been commenced in several places; cotton is being cultivated on a large scale. There have been in all about 30 inches of rain up to date. The late heavy rains have caused damage in the locality to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000.

SIMLA, July 18.—Beyond a local fall of the barometer at Meerut and some neighbouring stations, and a slight rise in the Central Provinces there has been no change of importance since yesterday, as far as is shown by the reports received. The rain in Bengal is but slight, except at Darjeeling where 1¼ inches have fallen, and Mozufferpore where there has been 2¼ inches. In the North-Western Provinces, Benares and Bareilly have 2, and Cawnpore 7-tenths. In the Punjab, Lahore has 14 and Simla 8-tenths, and Jullunder on the 16th had 11-tenths. From Rajputana and Central India there are no reports of rain excepting 1 inch at Goona, and that reported from the Central Provinces is insignificant. In Bombay, Satara has 1-tenth, and Belgaum 17 cents, and in Madras the only fall of importance is 11-tenths at Salem. No reports have been received from 20 observations, not including raingauge stations.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Baboo S R Dass, Baboo J C Bose, Mr J H Macrae, Mr Urban Broughton, Mr J Thornhill, Mr D Jawson, Mr J K Jackson, Lieut Day, R N, Miss and Master Loch, Mr and Mrs Loch, Mr A J Furguson, Surgeon Major Flood, Lieut I J Porteous, Col Gordon, R H A, Mr G S Owen, Mr G H Stevens, Col Upperton, Mr A R A Simkins, Mr W Birnell, and Mr R Gompertz.

For Brindisi—Mr F H Pellew, Lieut Col C Beadon, Major J W Macdodrell, Lieut the Hon'ble G L Bellew, Mr F C Bolton, Mr Campbell Rose, Mr C J Johnston, Mr W Ramsay, Mr H C West, Mr Lister Henry, Mr E O Sawyer, Capt W L Searle, Mr Ryall, and Mr and Mrs A Smallwood and child.

For Venice—Mr C J Connell, Mr R Anderson, Mr R Bourke, Mr Tucker, Rev J J B Coles, Major General the Hon'ble D McD Fraser, C B, R A, and Mr H

tion at Prince's Dock. It states that the committee are unanimously of opinion that additional sheds are required for import and export cargo. They recommend that an additional length of 420ft. be given to each of the sheds on the south wharf; that the jetty shed be widened by the addition of a bay 26ft. in width on each side, of equal length, with the existing jetty sheds. The committee state that the acting Resident Engineer's estimate of the two additions to the sheds on the south wharf is Rs. 72,000, and of the addition to the jetty shed Rs. 60,000. As regards the west wharf, the committee recommend that, if feasible, the increased accommodation required there be provided by putting an additional storey on each of the four sheds. The committee, however, desire to have a report from the consulting Engineer on this scheme before recommending it to the Trustees for adoption. In the event of the Consulting Engineer's report being unfavourable the committee recommend as an alternative the construction of two 2-storied sheds in the open spaces between the existing sheds on the west wharf. Resolution.—In addition to the enquiry proposed by the committee to be made, the Consulting Engineer should be requested also to report on the feasibility and cost of making the new buildings fireproof. The Consulting Engineer should be further asked to advise the Trustees what alteration in design, if any, he would recommend to make the New Bonded Warehouse fire-proof, and the cost.

Read Government Resolution, No. 387, dated 5th July, communicating the decision of the Government of India on the Trustees' applications for permission to charge to dock capital the difference between the net earnings of the dock and the interest payable on the dock loan, until the completion of the northern channel and of the warehouses, and that the Trustees may be authorised to borrow a sum of twelve lakhs, as it may be required to complete the equipment of the dock. The Government of India agree to the deficit of interest being charged to dock capital until 31st March 1880, but they intimate that any surplus revenue that may be realised by the Trust in excess of current requirements must not be appropriated as ordinary revenue of the Trust until the addition thus made to capital debt is paid off. They intimate further that after 1st April 1880 the Trustees must provide for the interest on the dock as a current liability, and they authorise the Trustees to borrow 12 lakhs instead of 4 lakhs as already sanctioned. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the president and office bearers, Young Men's Christian Association, without date, enquiring whether the Trustees will grant a site inside the Prince's Dock fence for a coffee and reading room for sailors, and upon what terms, upon the understanding that the rooms to be built will not be used for religious services. Resolution.—The Trustees are willing to grant a site within dock limits on payment of a nominal rent of Rs. 1 per annum, subject to the removal of the building at 6 months' notice should the site be required for dock purposes. The permission of the Customs authorities must also be obtained. The plan of the building must be submitted to, and approved by, the Trustees, and the chairman is authorized to fix the site.

Read letter from Mr. Bhicajee Pandhoy, dated 1st June, offering Rs. 30 per square yard for 111 1-9 square yards land on Apollo Reclamation. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—The offer should be declined.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 12th July, reporting that the right of grazing cattle on the Port Trust property has been sold by auction as follows:—On property from Mazagon to Sewree to Hajee Essac Chand for Rs. 765. On property from Mazagon to Colaba to Ruttonjee Heerjee for Rs. 975. Resolution.—Approved.

Read letters from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., dated 5th July, and from the Port Officer, dated 7th July, regarding an accident to the s. s. Petriana, while being berthed in Prince's Dock, on 25th ultimo, whereby a piece of the steamer's propeller was broken off by coming in contact with the dock wall. The damage is estimated by the Captain at £50, which Messrs. Graham & Co. claim. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The claim cannot be entertained.

The vacancy in the establishment caused by Mr. Ryan's death was next considered, and after a full discussion it was resolved to separate the appointment of Dock Superintendent from that of Traffic Manager for the rest of the Trustees' property. It was further resolved to appoint Mr. Baird, who has on various occasions acted for the late Mr. Ryan, to the post of Traffic Manager on a salary of Rs. 800 a month, with Rs. 100 conveyance allowance, he finding his own house, and the Secretary was directed to advertise for candidates for the appointment of Dock Superintendent, the salary to be Rs. 600 a month with a house at the dock. By these changes it is calculated that a saving of about Rs. 450 a month may be effected.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, No. 392, dated 7th July, directing the Superintendent of Marine Surveys to make a fresh survey of the north channel leading to Prince's Dock.

Government Resolution, No. 3.355, dated 29th June, intimating, in reply to an application from Messrs. Macaulay & Co., that Government entertain no objection to the importation of "blasting pelatine" under the same regulations as are prescribed in the case of dynamite.

Pilotage statement week to 18th July:—

14 vessels piloted into harbour.
19 vessels piloted out of harbour.
13 vessels transported.
2 vessels attended to.

Statement of vessels that have entered and left Prince's Dock during the week ending 18th July:—

4 vessels entered.
9 vessels left.
5 vessels remaining in dock.

BENGAL.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Cross-street, Calcutta, on Monday morning presented a scene such as has not been witnessed for many a day. Some hundreds of people were attracted to the spot by a *fracas* between two dissentient bodies of fanatics. Knives, sticks, clubs, and missiles of various descriptions were used in the combat, which, but for the timely arrival of the police, might have resulted fatally; as it was several of the combatants were removed to hospital with cuts and wounds, and have been detained therein. Only eight arrests were made. On enquiry it was ascertained that the men engaged in this disturbance are Mahomedans and have divided themselves into two factions, each faction having its own patron. One side making more money than the other, gave rise to jealousy, and jealousy to acts of violence such as we have described.—*Statesman*.

IMPOSITION WITH A VENGEANCE.—A clergyman in Calcutta has just been imposed upon by a young woman, named Santos. She called on him in apparent grief, stating that her only child had just died, and begging for the sum of eight rupees to pay funeral charges. After a short dialogue, the amount was given; but the clergyman somehow seemed restless as soon as he had performed this act of charity. He repaired to the address given by the woman, who was residing in a *Kintal bustee*. The living child, with a few hurried instructions, was placed on a *charpoy*, with hands folded, and covered up. The clergyman entered and sympathized, and whilst retiring was speaking to another inmate of the premises. The child then suddenly asked its mother in Hindoostani, "Is the priest gone?" The imposition was thus brought to light, leaving the clergyman a sadder, though a wiser, man.—*Indian Daily News*.

MADRAS.

MR. LEGGATT'S CASE.—A telegram to the *Madras Mail* from Mangalore states that the preliminary investigation into the charges of borrowing, corruption, and extortion against Mr. Leggatt commenced on the 13th instant. He pleads illness, and waits Mr. Comyn's return.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 10th to the 16th instant, 4 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 217 Hindoos, and 27 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 266 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years being 250 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 14 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 68 from fever, 31 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 142 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 34·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 32·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE WYNAAD GOLD FIELD.—A correspondent of a Madras paper writes:—"Fresh "finds" of gold in the Wynaad are being reported. Mr. Brough Smyth, who has, I am informed, taken employment in one of the newly formed companies, appears to have come across what he considers the richest reef yet found in the Wynaad. Mr. Smyth leaves shortly for England in view to consult the Directors of his Company. Mr. Lang, too, has been offered employment under Mr. B. Smyth.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.—The following among other Candidates have passed, in the second class, the First L. M. and S. Examination held in July 1880:—Visvanatha Patankar, Vitthala, Bombay Grant Medical College and Madras Medical College; Shapurjee Rustomji Kanga, Bombay Grant Medical College. The under mentioned candidates have passed in the first class the Second L. M. and S. Examination held in July 1880:—Hormusji Norroji Contractor, Bombay Grant Medical College; Jamnadas Premchund Nanavati, Bombay Grant Medical College. The undermentioned candidate has passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination held in July 1880: Vaidyanathan, A. R., B. A., Bombay Grant Medical College and Madras Medical College.

THE DRAINAGE WORKS.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has been busy since his arrival at Madras from Ootacamund. Some time ago, the Commissioners of the Madras Municipality resolved to apply Mr. Jones's drainage scheme, as an experimental measure, to a certain part of Black Town. The resolution having been carried into effect, His Grace on Tuesday evening visited the place selected for the experiment, to see what had been done. His Grace was accompanied by the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, Dr. Mackenzie, and Captain English, and was received at the Wall Tax Road, where the works commence, by Mr. A. T. Arundel and Mr. Jones, the President and Vice-President of the Municipality. His Grace and his party walked through all the by-e-lanes through which the drains are being carried, carefully examining the work, and he proceeded as far as the China bazars.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

CHOLERA.—The deaths from cholera in the Lucknow District, according to the last official report, were six in excess of the previous return. All possible measures were being taken to prevent growth of the epidemic.

MURDER.—A European soldier, attached to the convalescent depôt at Nynee Tal, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of a native woman. The woman's body was found on the Almorah Road, a few hundred yards from the barracks. An examination of the body led to the conclusion that the woman had been killed by a violent blow on the side of the head.

THE N. W. P. VOLUNTEERS.—The Volunteers serving in the North West Provinces have been formed into two administrative battalions, the 1st Battalion comprising the Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Naini Tal, and Ghazipur Corps, and the 2nd Battalion the Agra, Thomason College, and Mussoorie Corps.

WEATHER AND CROP PROSPECTS.—We see from the Lucknow paper that the smartish showers the district and station have been favoured with recently have been very welcome to cultivators and full of benefit all round. The temperature of the atmosphere has been considerably lowered, the public health improved, and the bunniahs are more inclined than they were to dispose of their grain accumulations; in fact, just now the market for food-stuffs is slightly in favour of purchasers.

THE NAGA CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL NATION'S REPORT.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

43. From the foregoing narative I think it will be seen that, after the fall of Konoma on the 22nd November 1879, it was impossible to lay down any fixed plan of operations; neither were any called for on a large scale, as the tactics of the enemy became those of strictly guerilla warfare, and the Naga proved himself the most wily and skilful enemy we have yet met with on this frontier. With the exception of the Konoma men, who retired into the Chukha Forts, the enemy scattered in small bodies to their respective villages to spread disaffection and rebellion against our rule. At the commencement of hostilities thirteen villages were in arms against us, and all these had to be dealt with in succession and gradually brought into submission. They were all, more or less, severely punished by fines of money and grain, and have been deprived of their fire-arms. Several villages, which deserved punishment for aiding and abetting the rebellion, furnished our only transport service in the hills, and had therefore to be temporized with least supplies at the front should cease.

44. Except at Konoma there have been no serious engagements to record; but the long list of casualties will, I think, prove the nature of the work on which the troops have been engaged; and I do not think that any force has had more harassing and arduous duties to perform. For some portion of the time the troops have been on three-quarter rations as supplies could not be got forward in sufficient quantities; and this has told greatly on the general health of the force.

45. As regards the duration of the campaign, I am more and more convinced daily that the prolonged military occupation of the country, and the policy of forcing submission on the enemy, was the best course that could have been pursued. Had the Konoma men been earlier ejected from their forts, before the hostile villages had been dealt with, there is no doubt that they would have dispersed all over the hills, and infested our line of communication. Indeed, they might have prolonged matters and caused the final settlement to be postponed till next cold season. But the occupation of the country for so long by such a large body of troops has inflicted serious punishment on all concerned, as we have drawn largely on their supplies of grain and labour; and this will have far more lasting effect than if we had marched into the country, destroyed a few villages, and retired again as has hitherto been the case. The men of Konoma, formerly the terror of the hills, have been entirely broken up and dispersed, their fortified village levelled with the ground, and their magnificent stone-faced terraced rice land, the work of generations, has been confiscated. They have also been deprived of their arms, and a heavy fine in money has been exacted from them; and this, with the punishment inflicted on other offending villages, will, I trust, satisfy the Government that the objects of the expedition have been attained.

46. I trust I may be pardoned in saying that I consider that no expedition in these parts has worked under greater disadvantages than this one, owing to the utter want of reliable transport for both for military movements and supplies arising from the hasty manner in which troops had to be thrown into the country to avenge the murder of our Political Officer. All our movements required two or three days' previous notice for Naga coolies to be collected. They were supplied most reluctantly, and among them were doubtless the spies of our enemies. It was necessary to exercise the greatest vigilance over them all along the route, to see that the guns were not thrown down or injured, or spare ammunition made off with into the dense forest and jungle. Furnished as our troops have been with this style of coolly transport, it is hardly surprising that the Naga enemy was always prepared for us, and that our men were ambushed all along the road. I think it is acknowledged that the most difficult warfare is that against an unseen enemy; and this has been our lot throughout. In almost every encounter our loss was five or six killed and wounded; while the loss inflicted on the enemy was unknown. The Naga invariably carries off his killed or wounded into the jungle; whereas ours have to be instantly protected and attended to: otherwise they are mercilessly decapitated, dead or alive, and their arms and ammunition carried off. Our men, too, heavily weighted with accoutrements and strong heavy boots, have no chance with the half-naked, agile Naga, who escape through the jungle unseen and unheard.

47. In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to bring to His Excellency's notice the praiseworthy service rendered by the troops engaged, namely, the 42nd, 43rd, 44th Native Infantry, and latterly, the 18th Native Infantry. Officers and men deserve my warmest commendations for the soldierlike and ready way in which they have invariably done their duty, and for the patience with which they have endured hardships and privations of no common kind. The work throughout has been of an exceptionally arduous nature, chiefly flowing to the very difficult country in which we have had to operate; and all ranks have worked well and willingly throughout.

But I must bring to His Excellency's special notice the very valuable services performed by the 44th Regiment (Sylhet Light Infantry). The part taken by them in the capture of Konoma on the 22nd November last has already received Sir F. Haines' approbation; and from the long list of their casualties (which have been greatly in excess of those of other regiments engaged), it wil be apparent that in all operations the 44th always took a prominent part; and to both officers and men of this gallant regiment I beg to express my sincerest thanks.

48. In addition to the officers mentioned in my letter of the 23rd December last, I beg most strongly to recommend to His Excellency's consideration my personal staff. Major Evans, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, has at all times afforded me the most valuable assistance, and has proved himself a very efficient Staff Officer. Major Evan's rapid move from Dibrugbar to the relief of Kohima has been already specially reported to His Excellency; and had he only received two days earlier notice than he did, he would have run Colonel Johnstone and the Manipur troops very close in the honour of relieving the garrison.

Captain McGregor, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, is a very hardworking officer; and from his previous knowledge of the Naga Hills, was of great assistance to me. He was always ready, and volunteered for any duty that was of a particularly arduous nature; and he made some very trying marches through the hills to obtain me information.

Lieutenant Wingate, the only Commissariat Officer with the force, also did excellent service under most trying transport difficulties; and has my best thanks.

To Surgeon O'Brien, 44th Native Infantry, is due great praise for the admirable arrangements that were at all times made for the large number of sick and wounded throughout the operations; and I beg to recommend him to His Excellency.

The great political abilities displayed by Captain Williamson, the Chief Political Officer with the Force, have gained my greatest admiration, and will, I feel sure, be duly acknowledged; but, as in addition to his civil duties, he invariably accompanied any force that took the field, it was more due to his personal knowledge of the hills and tribes that success attended our operations than from information obtained elsewhere; and therefore I beg to most specially recommend him to His Excellency's favourable notice; as also Lieutenant Maxwell, his most able assistant, who was wounded in two places at the attack on the village of Sephema in November last.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE QUEEN AND ANCHORIA.

WE take the following interesting particulars of the collision between the Anchor Line *s. s.* Anchoria and the National Line *s. s.* Queen, in the Atlantic, on the 13th June, from the *New York Herald* of June 16:—

CAPTAIN HEDDERWICK'S STATEMENT.

The Captain of the Anchoria, after describing the voyage from New York, goes on to say:—About noon on Sunday, as we had met no ships for an hour or so, I went down into the chart-room to get some lunch, leaving two of my officers on the bridge. I had also two men on the look-out. I had scarcely sat down before a steamer's whistle was reported on the starboard bow. I was out and upon the bridge before you could snap your fingers, and took what I considered proper measures to avoid a collision, but all my efforts were in vain. Almost immediately after I got on the bridge the Queen came in sight, and within a minute she crashed into us. No. 2 compartment filled instantly, and soon after the collision we found No. 3 was filling. The bulkhead between compartments Nos. 2 and 3 was probably started by the shock of the blow. All the other compartments remained perfectly dry, and to their standing the strain (in view of the possibility of which they were constructed) we owe the present safety of the ship and her passengers. Of course there was a great deal of excitement at first, but the passengers soon calmed down on receiving the assurance that the ship was not going down. I immediately gave orders to clear away the boats, and with the aid of the passengers they were got afloat very quickly. I personally superintended one side of the ship, giving orders for the ladies to get into the boats before they were lowered. Some of the men got into the boats and I ordered them out again, and threatened to pistol one fellow, who was somewhat tardy in obeying the order, if he did not at once make way for the women. When our boats were safely lowered and our passengers all in, the Queen's boats came alongside. Their men suggested taking some of our passengers in their boats, and this I gladly acceded to, thereby our boats were left free to transfer the luggage. The damage to the Anchoria is very great, and it will take some three or four weeks to repair her. We had 100 saloon, 42 second, and between 30 and 40 steerage passengers.

THE DISASTER AS SEEN FROM THE QUEEN.

Mr. W. G. Kingsbury, one of the passengers on board the Queen, after describing the thick fog that prevailed all Sunday forenoon, says:—It seemed to me that I heard a steamer's whistle for nearly fifteen minutes, in the intervals when ours was not blowing, and the vessel was always slowly but surely approaching us. While I was straining my eyes looking toward the left or port side, and imagining the mysterious sound came from that quarter, I suddenly saw a huge shape towering before me and above me. It was a grand thrilling sight, and I could not but be impressed by it as such notwithstanding the danger. It seemed to appear instantly, like some apparition, and was projected out of the fog like a colossal picture thrown upon the screen of a magic lantern. The fog exaggerates and distorts shapes, and the black object looked even larger than it was. I had just time to see that it was a large steamer with a black hull and white sails set, when the crash came. The steamer had approached us from the left, and moved in an acute angle across our course, perhaps veering a little to the right, or on the line of our course, just before the collision, when it was seen to be inevitable. The steamer was moving in this way across our bows when our stem plunged into her side, about 40 feet from her bow, with a tremendous shock, tearing an enormous hole obliquely through her sides, bending the plating. I saw the water rushing into the hideous gash with a roar. The passengers on the Anchoria screamed and shouted, and the hoarse voices of the officers could be heard giving quick and angry orders. The Anchoria seemed to be settling in the water, and I thought she would sink. Our steamer was terribly injured, but it was not seen at the first moment, because it was below the upper deck. For about 10 feet above the water line clear down to her keel the whole of the bow is crushed in and the plating curled over for about 14 feet back from the stem. It was a frightfully narrow escape for us all.

THE SCENE ON THE ANCHORIA.

R. T. Booth, of Maiden, Mass., a saloon passenger of the Anchoria, said:—"I had just come up on deck after lunching, when I heard two whistles rapidly repeated at short intervals. Gazing earnestly into the wall of fog in the direction whence the sound seemed to come, I observed a concentrated blackness which, with lightning rapidity, resolved itself, into the outline of a gigantic steamer, bearing down on us, as it seemed to me, right amidships. Almost before I could realise the situation the monster was upon us, and I staggered back against a deck-house as she crashed into us, every timber of our vessel quivering as if endowed with vitality. My first thought was for the women who were below in the saloon, and I started to call them up. I instantly encountered Captain Hedderwick. I linked my arm in his and went with him to the head of the saloon companion, where he shouted down the gangway—'All on deck!' Then he called out—'Be still; it is all right!' Turning to me he said, 'She' or 'We,' I can't be sure which, 'will have to go down.' On hearing this my worst fears were realised. I then left the captain and rushed with others to lower the boats aft on the starboard side on hearing him cry out—'Lower the boats!" A scene of indescribable confusion then occurred on the Anchoria. The captain, though excited, kept his head, and the officers did their best, but the crew seemed to have no idea what to do or which way to turn, and appeared dazed. The first boat lowered by the Anchoria was taken possession of by five sailors. Seeing this the captain cried out—'I will shoot any man that gets into the boats before the women are off the ship.' I got into the boat that the sailors were in, and got her back to the side. There was a lot of drinking going on, as I myself saw, in the boats as they pulled off to the Queen with our passengers. I do not know where the men got the liquor from, but it was common talk that the bar of the Anchoria was broken open immediately after the collision. I know that Captain Williams, of the Queen, had his bar closed immediately the passengers and a portion of the crew of our ship got on board.

The Rev. W. P. Palmore, delegate to the Sunday School Centennial, reports that one of the boats of the Anchoria was cut adrift from its davits by a pen-knife. This was done by a passenger while the sailors were fumbling with the tackle. He also adds:—The most thrilling incident of the catastrophe was furnished by the excited captain pursuing a sailor fleeing from its duty. He caught him by the throat with one hand, and with uplifted hatchet cried, "Stand to your post or I will split your head open this minute." He stood to his post.

Mrs. Kirkwood, a steerage passenger of the Anchoria, did not wait for a rope to leave the vessel, but jumped from the deck down into the first boat she saw with her child clasped in her arms. Mrs. Linney essayed the same method of reaching a place of supposed safety, but, though she got into the boat, it was at the expense of a sprained ankle, and this, strange to say, is the only case of injury received by any of the passengers of either of the disabled vessels.

Captain Williams, of the Queen, decline to tell anything about the orders issued or the position of the vessels. "I am not," he said, "going to make any statement. It is a standing order of the company that all information of such affairs as this shall emanate from its headquarters."

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GENERAL SIR SAMUEL J. BROWNE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.,
AND
GENERAL SIR FREDERICK S. ROBERTS, K.C.B., V.C.

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